PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. FRIDAY, December 12, 1817. Volume 33.

A few Kegs of Virginia OYSTERS,

FOR SALE AT Mrs. MEECER'S, 4th street.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1817.

Writing Made Easy,

ON systematical principles by which a neat and expeditious hand is acquired in a few hours.

Mr. BABE (from Europe) pupil of Mr Jones, original teacher of the new style of writing which has been so much admired in the polite circles, announces his arrival in Pittsburgh, and respectfully solicits the patronage of its inhabitants for a few weeks—in writing only.

His methods are peculiarly calculated to remove the stiffness and formality of school instruction and to give that finish so desirable in writing—His instructions are applicable to all persons between the ages of 14 and 70 years, and in 10 lessons only of one hour each, he reforms the most imperfect characters into neatness, correctness and expedition. Men in business who write imperfectly will do well to call on Mr. Babe, at Mr. Samuel Bryson's, Grant street. Ladies will be attended to at their dwellings. Terms moderate.

December 5, 1817.

VALUABLE LAND, *ON THE OHIO RIVER.*

THE subscriber wishes to sell the tract of land on which he lately resided on the Ohio river, Mason county, Virginia.

This land is distant about twenty miles from Point-Pleasant, and about 50 below Marietta—It is bounded by the Ohio river for near three miles—contains fourteen hundred acres, of which upwards of a thousand acres are river bottom, about one hundred and forty acres of the tract is well cleared and under good fence—The buildings consist of a comfortable two story frame HOUSE, stables, &c.—There is on the tract a small bearing apple orchard, and an extensive peach orchard, and a well improved timothy meadow.

This land is mostly of first quality, and offers as many advantages to capatalists or stock farmers, as perhaps any on that beautiful river, and may be conveniently divided into small farms.

The title is unquestionable, and the terms will be made known on application to Messrs. BEAN & BUTLER, Pittsburgh, Col. ANDREW LEWIS, near Point Pleasant, or to the subscriber

ANDREW PARKS.

Kenhawa County, Va.
November 20, 1817

Advertisement.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, some time last April, a red steer, with a white stripe on his back—no cattle mark—he is one year old, the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES MURPHY.

December, 5th.——3t.

Advertisement.

BY agreement between the subscriber and the lessee of the Theatre, either party with or without the consent of the other, was authorized to withdraw from the concern, by giving due notice thereof; and circumstances of a nature beyond the controul of the subscriber have induced him to relinquish his interest in the Pittsburgh Theatre, and by this public notice to release himself from all engagements connected therewith.

To the patrons of the Theatre he tenders his sincere acknowledgements, and regrets that occurrences inimical to his interests, compel him to forego their liberality and subscribe himself their obdt. servant.

JAMES ENTWISLE.

December 5, 1817.——3w

SHOES &c.

D. & J. CHUTE have just opened at their stand, South-east corner of the Diamond and Market street,

A very fine assortment of SHOES, BOOTEES, etc. among which are

Gentlemen's fine Shoes
ditto ditto waxt calf-skin, sup. qual.
Boys Bootees, different qualities,
ditto Shoes, coarse and fine,
Ladies leather shoes and bootees,
ditto morocco walking shoes,
ditto white and black kid shoes, very fashionable,
Gentlemen's Wellington boots,
ditto coarse boots from $4 to 6 per pair,

All of which they will sell at reduced prices, for Cash,

—ALSO FOR SALE—

An invoice of red morocco skins,
ditto do of Combs,
Rosin Soap by the box or lb.

Pittsburgh December 5, 1817——3

Bank Stock.

TWELVE SHARES of Farmers & Mechanics Bank Stock for sale, apply at S. and M. Allen's Lottery and Exchange office, No. 1 Diamond Row.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25th——3t.

Mustard Seed,

I WILL give 10 dollars per bushel for good clean MUSTARD SEED

f' W. SKELTON.

Pittsburg. March 2.——tf.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the honorable Samuel Roberts, esquire, president of the courts of common pleas, in and for the fifth judicial district in the state of Pennsylvania, and justice of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in and for the said district; and Francis M'Clure and George Robinson, esquires, associates, judges of the same courts, in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November 1817, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of January next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all justices of the peace, coroner, and constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls records, inquisitions examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now or may be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

L. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

Given at Pittsburgh, the 9th Dec 1817

A Negro Boy.

THE unexpired term of service of a Negro boy 14 years old, who has to serve until he is 28, is offered for sale on reasonable terms, or he will be exchanged for a larger boy, as he is quite too small to perform the services required of him by his present master.

Enquire of the printer.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1817——3

Late Importation.

WM. HILL,

AT HIS WHOLESALE WARE-HOUSE, OPPOSITE KERRS, HOTEL, IN MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FRESH GOODS, OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION, VIZ.

30 ps. olive velvet
30 blk. do.
30 Olive Genoa cords
30 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks
30 Cotton tickings
30 Printed marseilles waistcoating
40 Blk. and fancy colored bombazetts
50 Superfine undress'd prints
50 Do. dress'd do.
50 Superfine plate do.
50 4-4 a 6-4 cambrics
50 7-8 a 9-8 shirtings
40 Fancy ginghams
40 Dimities
16 4-4 a 6-4 cotton shawls
50 Doz. 3-4 a 4-4 Madrass hdkfs.
1 Case 180 doz. oz. thread
1 Do. 254 doz. Holland tape & bobbins
1 Do. 200 packs, No. 4, 4 1-2 & 5 pins
30 M. Best white chappel sharps assorted
100 Doz. Ivory Combs
100 Doz. Horn Combs
30 lb. best black cloth sewings
50 Do. blue do. do.
40 Do silk twist assorted
36 Doz. mens' white & colored C. half hose
20 Womens' white cotton do.

The above goods were purchased in England, to particular order, by a person of experience, and came out at prime cost. They are now offered for sale on accommodating terms, at the Philadelphia *ps.* prices, with the addition of ransportation only.

W. H. Has also a large and well assorted stock this retail store, S. E. corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Pittsburgh, June 27.——2awtf

Allegheny Bridge.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, are required to pay to the treasurer, a second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock by them respectively held, on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY next.

By order of the President and Managers.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

Extract from the 7th section of the act of Incorporation.

If any stockholder, after thirty days notice in two of the public newspapers printed at Pittsburgh, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any instalment of the capital stock, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day whereon the same shall be appointed to be paid—any such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of 5 per cent per month for every delay of such payment.

November 27th, 1817.

Estray Horse.

ESTRAYED on the ninth inst. out of one of the meadows belonging to William Robinson Jr. near the town of Allegheny a black HORSE about 15 hands high, with a blazed face and a large hollow in his right side, occasioned by the want of a rib, and by which he may be easily distinguished. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will return him to Wm. Robinson Jr. either in the town of Allegheny or at his Ware-house, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, shall receive FIVE dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

November 25. 1817.

Notice.

IS hereby given to Collectors and others interested, that hereafter no monies will be received at the Treasury of Allegheny county except such as will be taken in payment atthe Banks in Pittsburgh.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, Clk.

December 2, 1817.

BOSLER & CO.

Have received and offer for sale on moderate term

54 barrels green Coffee,
8 tubs Swedish Steel,
Crowley millington and cast do.
Feathers,
Saltpetre,
Muskrat Skins,
Buff lo Robes,
Machine Cards and Copperas

An assortment of British and American Hardware, amongst which are

Anvils and Vices, Spades and Shovels,
Fowling pieces, millsaws, &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Pig and bar Lead,
Shot from No. B. to 7,
Lead mineral for Potter's use,
Flint Glassware assorted in boxes,
Green do. do. in do.
Queensware assorted in crates,
Window Glass,
Birmingham brown and black ware assorted in boxes,
Trotters Yellow ware in hogsheads,
Charleston Stone ware,
Pittsburgh Pipes in boxes,
Rice in barrels and kegs,
Cut Nails of all sizes,
English and Swedish Blister Steel,
American Crowley and blister do.
Writing, printing and letter paper,
Fullers and bonnet boards,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Linseed Oil and Spanish Brown,
Rappee and Scotch Snuff in kegs and bladders.

ALSO OF THEIR MANUFACTORY,

Coffee mills, Butt hinges, and Currycombs,
Norfolk Latches, Sash pullies, St elyards,
Brass gun-mounting, Teakettle knobs
Still cocks, Rivets, Andirons,
A great variety of Stoves and Grates both for wood and coal,
Sheet Iron and Stove pipe,
Hatters, Taylors and smoothing Irons
Grist and Saw mill Irons
Waggon and Carriage boxes of all sixes, re
Scales Counter and Sash weights,
Tea-kettles, and Waffle irons,
Smith's Anvils and Mandrils,
Apple-mill Nuts,
Distillery boilers of different sizes
Bark Mills,
Pot ash and Salt Kettles of any size,
Hatters, Fullers and soap Boilers,
Fuller's and Hatter's Plates,
Wind-mill Irons,
Dog Irons, mortars and pestlis
Swivels, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND.....A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

IRON WARE,

SUCH AS

Axes—Hatchets—Traces—Augurs—Scale-beams etc. etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1817

Robert Dougherty.

IF ROBERT DOUGHERTY, late a sergeant in the service of the U. States, is in Pittsburgh or its vicinity and will call at the Pittsburgh Gazette office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

December 2, 1817.

Watch Chrystals.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of watch chrystals, assorted numbers, which he will sell cheap for cash, or good barter

—ALSO—

A quantity of good strong vinegar, and Liquid blacking of good quality in bottles at 50 cents each.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Diamond.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 28th——6t.

R. BOWEN & CO

HAVE FOR SALE,

BEST English Crowley and Blister STEEL.
Ditto American ditto do do
Ditto, Cast and German do
Ditto Cross-cut and Pitt Saws
Mouse-hole Anvils
Vices
Sheet-Iron
Spades & Shovels
Barr and Roll'd Iron
Stoves, Grates, and assorted Castings
Cut, and Wrought Nails
Sad Irons, and Tea-kettles
Frying-pans and German Scythes
Axes, Hoes, Chains, Adzes & Mattocks
Kenhawa Salt
Whiskey
Flour
Bacon
Cheese
Linseed Oil
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco.
Cut and dry ditto & Segars
Shot and Lead
Pearl Ashes
N. Orleans, and Country Sugar
Window Glass
Porter bottles, and assorted do
Fools cap, Letter, Writing, and Printing } PAPER
Royal and thick folio Post ditto
Saddles and Bridles
Cotton and Wool Cards
Domestic Cotton Goods
Young Hyson Tea
Allspice
Ginger
Mustard
Chocolate
Brimstone
Indigo, &c.

Pittsburgh, October 31, 1817——4w2a

NEW SCHOOL

ON MONDAY the 3d day of November next, the subscriber purposes opening, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Campbell, in Irwin Alley, a SCHOOL for the Education of Children of both sexes, in those branches usually taught in an English Seminary.

The experience of upwards of forty years, and his reputation as a Teacher, in Hagerstown, (Md.) Lancaster and Chambersburgh, (Pa,) induces the subscriber to believe himself qualified to perform the duties he undertakes.

Children from the country will be acommodated with boarding, &c. in the family of the Teacher, on as low terms as the state of the Markets will afford. JOHN RIDDLE.

Terms, plan and method of tuition &c. will be made known at the School room,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24th.

Valuable Property For Sale.

FOUR LOTS

SITUATE on the West bank of the Monongahela river, being part of that tract generally known by the name of

TROY FARM.

Lot No. 2, contains 65 acres 40 perches—a good proportion of bottom and hill land well timbered; on the hill a barn and on the river a fine orchard of choice fruit-trees with a handsome meadow adjoining.

Lot No. 3, contains 57 acres, also a good proportion of hill and bottom land, rich meadow, elegant sugar camp, comfortable tenant's house and stable, with a spring of fine water convenient.

Lot No. 4, contains 57 acres 120 perches, chiefly rich bottom, all cleared, with sufficient hill land, well timbered.

Lot No. 5, contains 54 acres 110 perches, wide bottom, all under cultivation taking in a portion of hill land covered with heavy timber.

The above lots are elegantly situated, 6 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.—Any persons wishing to attend market with the produce of their gardens would fiud these lots well calculated for their purpose: the soil luxuriant and productive with a proper exposure, and conveniently situated close on the bank of a delightful stream, by which they could transport their 'vegetable store' to a market where it would command the highest prices.

Or any gentlemen wishing to secure pleasant and healthful retreats for their families during the sultry months of summer, would find the natural situation of these lots such as to admit of any improvement convenience might suggest or the hand of taste direct.

Terms of Sale are as follows.

One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the rest in five years, bearing interest, to be paid annually and to be secured by a mortgage or otherwise.—Persons wishing to purchase may obtain more particlar information on application to Mr Samuel Peebles on the premises, or Dunning M'Nair Jr. Wilkinsburgh, who has a diagram of the lots, or on Walter Forward esq. who has also a diagram, or on the subscriber in Greensburgh,

If the lots are not disposed of before the first of April next, they will then be exposed at public sale in the city of Pittsburgh,

—ALSO—

A tract of Donation land, containing 300 acres situate in Mercer county, 6 miles distant from the town of Mercer.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Greensburgh, November 21, 1817. 3

128 Bags Green Coffee,

87 boxes Brimstone,
10 bbls. superfine Salt-petre,
47 kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
100 boxes Segars ditto
14 bags black Pepper,
17 bbls. prime Pork,
500 bbls. SALT,
Single, double and treble Sheet-Iron,
Blister & best English Crowley Steel,
Shovels and Spades,
Frying Pans, etc. etc.

AN INVOICE OF

WIRE, DRAFT CHAINS, FILES etc.

For Sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1817.

To be Rented

until the first of April next, and possession given immediately,

THE FRAME building lately occupied as the printing office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Enquire of the Editor.

November 28th 1817

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. No.39

Thursday December 11, 1817

President's Message.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following Message by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

AT no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation.—Our preparation for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affection of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government for the reduction of the naval force, by Great-Britain and the U. States, on the lakes, has been concluded: by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on lake Champlain more than one vessel; on lake Ontario more than one; and on lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expence, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred & eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negociation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of G. Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negociation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negociation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathise in events which affected their neighbors. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict, along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connection with, us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia: As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory, of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us; the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed, and orders have been accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole twenty one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure, of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, untill the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object, after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorised expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the Department of War, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole.

An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favorable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished, to the whole of the land within the limits of the State of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the State of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the States of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the State of Ohio, along Lake Erie into the Michigan Territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the State of Indiana and the Illinois Territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the States and Territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts, to the preservation, improvement, and civilization, of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desart. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier consisting of our own people thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force. Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will storm even moderate works, which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications, will therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour, be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our Union, to the West and South, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably encrease, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation.—The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first sale to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals.—Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public.—They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such a manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to enjoy

a high sense of the advantages to be ived from the facility which may be afded in the intercourse between them, means of good roads and canals. Nedid a country of such vast extent offer al inducements to improvements of this d, nor ever were consequences of such gnitude involved in them. As this subt was acted on by Congress at the last sion, and there may be a disposition to ive it at the present, I have brought it view, for the purpose of communicamy sentiments on a very important mstance connected with it, with that edom and candor which a regard for the ic interest, and a proper respect for ress, require. A difference of opinas existed from the first formation of nstitution to the present time, among most enlightened and virtuous citizens, pecting the right of Congress to establish h a system of improvement. Taking o view the trust with which I am now nored, it would be improper, after what s passed, that this discussion should be ived, with an uncertainty of my opinion pecting the right. Disregarding early pressions, I have bestowed on the subject the deliberation which its great impor-, and a just sense of my duty, requi-and the result is, a settled conviction my mind, that Congress do not possess right. It is not contained in any of the cified powers granted to Congress; nor I consider it incidental to, or a necesmean, viewed on the most liberal le, for carrying into effect any of the wers which are specifically granted. In mmunicating this result, I cannot resist e obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to e constitution, which shall give to Conress the right in question. In cases of ubtful construction, especially of such vil interest, it comports with the nature and rigin of our institutions, and will contriute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, that the powr is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of onciliation and harmony, which now manests itself throughout our Union, promises such a recommendation the most prompt nd favorable result. I think proper to ggest also, in case this measure is adopt, that it be recommended to the states include, in the amendment sought, a in Congress to institute, likewise, raries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among ur fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactories will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume, that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next Session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the Committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodation should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the attorney general; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to these objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provisions may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the deb of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost: indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made will not be great

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal.—To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that, however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and, should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burthens, as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1817.

WILLIAM HILL,

Will receive at par the paper of the following BANKS, for MERCHANDIZE,
WOOSTER,
CANTON,
CLEAVELAND,
SMITHFIELD,
NEW-PHILADELPHIA,
PERRYOPOLIS,
CONNELLSVILLE,
WILKESBARRE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1817.

SHOENBERGER'S
JUNIATA IRON,
FOR SALE.

Enquire of
James Alexander,
lower end of Wood-street.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1817.

WALTER FORTUNE,
Black and White-smith, and Saddle-tree Manufacturer,
late from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street a few doors above the sign of the green tree.

He also carries on
HORSE SHOEING.

He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES, and HINGES of every description; which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Four Apprentices are wanting at the above business.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1817. ——3m

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Major A. KIRKPATRICK, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have accounts against the estate are requested to produce their's duly authenticated at the office of C. SHALER, Esq. in Diamond alley.

C. COWAN
J. LEWIS } Adms.
C. SHALER.

Pittsburgh, December 12th 1817——3t.

Adjourned Court.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, DEC. 12th, 1817.

AN Adjourned court for the trial of causes, will be held at the Court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of December inst. at which time and place, all persons concerned are hereby notified to attend.

By the court,

E. PENTLAND. Pro.

Strayed or Stolen

ABOUT two weeks since, a small bright bay mare, 13 1-2 hands high, rising seven years old—has two saddle marks; one on each side, and branded on the off side of the neck B. B.

A liberal reward will be given for information respecting her.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Pittsburgh, December 12.——3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Poyntz deceased, are required to come forward and settle their respective accounts, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY POYNTZ, *Admrx.*
CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, } *Admrs.*
JOSEPH BARCLAY, }

Pittsburgh, Nov. 11th, 1817.——3t

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1817.

We anticipate our usual day of publication to lay before our readers at an early hour the President's Message.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. has been re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC WEAVER, Esquire, of Greene county, has been elected Speaker of the Senate.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Fayette county, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Rees Hill, (former Speaker) had but seven votes—Ninety members present.

MURDER.

On Tuesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was called to view the body of Patrick Campbell, found murdered, and concealed in a cabin on Turtle Creek Hill, about 10 miles from town. It appeared that Campbell and a man named John Tiernan, lived in the cabin together, and were labourers on the turnpike; that on Saturday eveuing they went home together, and on Sunday morning Tiernan was seen in this city with Campbell's clothes on, and riding a mare belonging to the deceased. Suspicions were excited, and on Monday night a search was made but nothing discovered—on Tuesday the search was renewed, and the body found secreted under the puncheons of the floor, mangled and bruised in a shocking manner.

The President of the United States has given notice, that public sales, for the disposal of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, will be held in Huntsville, Alabama, on the first Mondays of February and March next, each sale to be open three weeks.

The Montreal papers mention, that the Bank of that city (the first instituted in Canada) has gone into operation under most favorable prospects. It is calculated that this institution will afford much facility in the commercial intercourse between Canada and the U. States.

A *Steam Pump* has been erected in *Baltimore*, which discharges 1500 gallons of water in a minute.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 24.

Something in the wind. We understand, that a vessel has been taken up, for St. Mary's, on board of which all the U. S. troops now on this station, (amounting to about 80 men) are to be embarked, together with their officers. Other troops, it is said, are to proceed immediately on the same destination, from Savannah. The object of these movements is not positively known, but the general impression is, that their first step will be the occupation of Amelia Island—"peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." And from all that can be ascertained, it appears pretty certain that East Florida has been, or will be immediately on the meeting of Congress, ceded to the United States, by Spain. Col. Bankhead, who is to have the command of these troops, when united on the St. Mary's, leaves this in a day or two for Savannah.

The Barracks, built during the late war at Burlington, (Vt.) have recently been taken down and transported to Rouses' Point, where extensive Military works are erecting by the United States.

THE MAIL.

Suspicions were excited some days ago in the mind of the Post-Master in this city, that the fort Adams mail had been robbed, and those suspicions were confirmed by the general appearance of the mail received yesterday—several packages from different places bore evident marks of having been opened—the letter mails being promiscuously huddled together, without the usual accompaniment of a way-bill, and from offices too which always mail their letters for N. Orleans in separate bundles.

We learn that the Post-Master here has written to the Post-Masters on the line between this place and Natchez, apprising them of his suscpicions; he has also offered a reward of 200 dollars for such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the offender.

Orleans Gazette.

Mobile, Oct. 24.

We communicate with much pleasure the arrival of the schr. Rapid, Martin, master, from Philadelphia, bringing many passengers, who are on their way to the location of land made by the French emigrant company. At the head of these emigrants, are the celebrated gen. count Clausel and count Lefebvre Desnouettes. They have the highest idea of our territory, and indulge the highest hopes of agricultural success. They have the best wishes of our citizens with them.

CATHOLICS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Newenham in his view of the state of Ireland, represents the proportional increase of the Catholic population there as much greater than that of the Protestant.

On the subject of the education of the Catholic poor, Mr. Newenham has asserted that, in point of literary attainments, they are far above the level of the same classes in England;—that, in the dioceses of Cloyne and Ross alone, there are no less than 316 parochial schools kept by Catholics and they are attended, during the summer, by 21, 892 scholars, and further, that the Protestant schools in Ireland, with all the aid which they have received from government, seem to be by no means in a flourishing state; and the scholars which attend them do not equal by 6000, the number that attended the Catholic schools in the diocese of Cloyne and Ross alone.

This increased attention to education among the lower classes of the Irish, Mr. Newenham attributes to the care and industry of the Catholic clergy.

So true is it, that persecution seldom fails to increase the persecuted sect.—Had the British government, one century ago, granted free toleration and equal privileges to the Irish Catholics, their number at the present time would in all probability have been less than half what it is.—*Con Cour.*

From the Exeter Watchman.

TO THE ROSE OF AUTUMN.

Gem of the mildly-closing year
On nature's breast reclining!
Oh! who would leave thy wildness here
For bowers, in beauty shining?
Bloom then along thy native hill,
By no rude hand invaded;
Thy flowers, like hope, shall flourish still
When all, but thine, have faded.

Go—wreathe the pensive form that lies
O'er love's, last mansion bending,
And sinks, like day in summer skies,
Or evening's star, descending.
Smile on her sable couch of rest—
And droop not thus in sorrow,
For sure the regions of the blest
Shall be her home to-morrow.

Go—and with fading garlands bind
The dark, stern brow of madness;
And melt that joy-deserted mind
To more than childhood's sadness,
Tell her of him, whose lowly grave
Shall meet her dark eye, never;
His pillow is the stormy wave,
The deep his home, forever!

Then rest thee, autumn's lingering flower,
In life's last fragrance lying,
And droop along thy golden bower,
Still lovely, tho' in dying,
And thou shall seem, while fading there
In ruin calm reposing,
Like virtue on this scene of care
Her weary eye-lids closing!

Dryden's sluggishness or dullness in conversation, of which even he himself complains, and upon which Dr. Johnston speculates so much, probably arose from a deficiency of animal spirits alone. This perhaps better than any other cause, will account for that modesty, reserve and diffidence, for which many men of genius are remarkable. Virgil spoke but little. The wit of Thompson never flowed till midnight. Pope was observed to be silent in company, till he had heated his fancy with a cheerful glass. Addison's taciturnity is notorious. It was not till late at night, when claret circulated freely, that any portion of that humour and elegance could be elicited, of which none but his most intimate friends knew him to be possessed. All these were men of low animal spirits and of delicate nerves. They therefore needed more than an ordinary spur to unfold and display their intellectual treasures.

Mrs. & Miss Brevost

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have removed their

Seminary for Young Ladies,

to that large and commodious house, the property of Col. O'Hara, on Scotch-hill, corner of 2d and Grant street. The superior accommodations afforded by their present dwelling, will enable them to receive some addition to their number of pupils; and the list of accomplishments which they formerly taught, has received an important accession, in the assistance of a lady and gentleman who are well qualified to give instructions on the Harp and Guitar, and in drawing and painting.

They flatter themselves that by this combination of talent, joined to their long experience in the duties of instruction, the young ladies of the Western country will find in this SEMINARY every advantage possessed by the best similar establishments on the continent.

They cannot conclude on this occasion, without renewing to their patrons, their most sincere and lively acknowledgements, for the constant support they have received during the last three years and they pledge themselves that no efforts on their part shall be wanting to merit a continuance.

Pittsburgh, November 11, 1817——6

100 Barrels Salt

FOR SALE FOR GRANVILLE BANK *NOTES*

Enquire of

R. BOWEN & Co.

Corner of Market and Water street

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817.

Heirs Wanted.

ABOUT the year 1774, George M,Candless, farmer, in Craig, near Whitehorn, in the county of Wigtown, North Britain, and Agnes Smith his wife, left Scotland and went to America; the present advertisers understand that they were afterwards resident somewhere in Pennsylvania, and that they died about the year 1790, leaving children.

If any of these children or their descendants are alive, intimation is hereby made to them, that on application to the gentlemen aftermentioned, they will hear of something to their advantage, and it is requested they will lose no time in making their application.

Address Mr. JOHN BAINBRIDGE, No. 45, Bread-street, London; Mr. JAMES SMITH, Wigtown, Scotland; or Messrs JOSHUA and THOMAS GILPIN, Philadelphia.

Wigtown, 14th Marh. 1817

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum

WAS dissolved by mutual consent o the 23d of April, 1817. The accounts of the partnership will be settled by Cramer & Spear.

E. CRAMER.
JOHN SPEAR,
WM. EICHB.AUM,

Pittsburgh, July 11th, 1817

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE out lot in the townof Allegheny No. 230, bounded by an alley ad by lots No's, 213, 229 & 231—containing TEN acres and situate within a few perches of the Beaver road, with which it communicates by said alley.—There is an excellent spring, rising within the lot, and a small handsome stream running through it.

The advantages attendant on this lot are such as to recommend it to the attention of persons disposed to purchase property in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

For terms apply to James M. Riddle, conveyancer, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at Wilkinsburgh.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

September 19, 1817

6 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice to the tobacco business, named JOHN PARKS, aged about 15 years, yellow complexion, the above reward and no charges will be given for the apprehension of said boy.

DAVID GREER.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1817 3

LIVERY STABLE.

(Wood street, between Diamond alley & Fifth-st)

George Steward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that he has opened a *Livery Stable*, where he intends to carry it on in a manner calculated to do justice to himself and accommodate all others who may please to give him a call, having altered his stable expressly for the purpose, which is inferior to none in the place. He also intends to keep good riding horses to hire—calculated for journeys of any length. Having procured careful managers to superintend the business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Good saddles and bridles in every case shall be furnished, necessary for the comfort of the rider—when thus caparisoned it is presumed that justice will be done to horses, so justly their due.

Terms of hire and other affairs relative to the establishment, made known at the time of hiring.

He has also laid in an excellent quantity of oats and hay, and feed of every description.

Gentlemen committing horses to his care, may rest assured of unremitting attention in evey particular.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1817——2atf

M'DERMOTT & BARTRAM have just received, and FOR SALE,

50 bags prime green Havanna Coffee
10 bbls ditto ditto
30 small boxes Young Hyson Tea
10 quarter Chests ditto
15 boxes Imperial ditto
20 boxes Hyson ditto
10 quarter Chests Hyson Skin ditto
2 boxes Souchong
1 seroon Spanish flotant Indigo
3000 lbs Loaf Sugar
15 bbls Muscovado ditto
40 lbs Nutmegs
60 lbs Cloves
2 cases Cinnamon
50,000 spanish Segars, in whole half and quarter boxes
30 gross Ink powders
5 bbls 4th proof cogniac Brandy
5 bbls ditto Jamaica Spirits
3 bbls real Holland Gin
2 half Pipes madeira Wine
2 quarter casks Colmenar ditto
2 hhds foreign copperas
20 kegs English refined Saltpetre.

All of which will be sold low on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1817——2aw1m.

Removal.

D. & J. CHUTE have removed to the S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street, to the stand lately occupied by Messrs Hayt & Sherman, and formerly by H. and J. Jelly.

A STORE to rent, and possession given immediately. Enquire of D and J. CHUTE.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1817.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

IN MARKET STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF SECOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES. & LIQUORS,

Which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young-hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong } TEAS of the first quality.
Prime Green Coffee, in bags & bbls.
Common ditto
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf & Lump Sugar,
Muscavado ditto
Spauish Segars.
Common ditto
Rice
Copperas,
English refined Salt Petre.
Brimstone
Allum
Madder
Cinnamon
Cloves
Nutmegs
Allspice
Mace
Ginger
Pepper
Mustard
Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon } WINES of a superior quality.
4th proof Cogniac Brandy
Ditto Jam. Spirits
Holland Gin
Country ditto
Whiskey
Pittsbg. & Kentuck manufac. Tobacco.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

2aw 3m

Kentucky Tobacco & Salt.

94 Kegs excellent Kentucky manufac. Tobacco.
230 bbls rectified and common Salt,
12 Barrels Mess Pork,

For sale by

Foster and Doane,

Wood street, Pittsburgh

October 3.——2a3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

(*Market, between 3d and 4th streets.*)

Dry Goods, Wines, Groceries, and Hardware.

Summer Assortment

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that, he has formed partnership in business with Messrs. John nd Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, to be conducted under the firm of

JOHN M'CLEAN & CO.

who are at present opening, and will be regularly supplied with, an extensive and excellent assortment of articles in the above line, which being purchased principally at *Auction* in Philadelphia, will be disposed of at a very small advance,

Wholesale and Retail,

For cash, *approved notes* or country produce, *only.*

JOHN M'CLEAN.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1817.

Ls. ROCHART, Clock and Watch-maker,

LATELY from Europe, respectfully informs the public, that he has established in Diamond alley, opposite the Livery Stable, where he will with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms, repair and warrant any thing in his line, that is brought to him.

He has for sale a few Good WATCHES.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817

NEW BOOK-STORE

William Eichbaum, Junior,

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

SECOND, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

HAS opened a *Wholesale and Retail* BOOK-STORE, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Books and Stationary

in the various branches of the business.

W. E. Having a bindery attached to his establishment, will be enabled to bind and rule blank books of every description, to any size or pattern with neatness and despatch.

All orders punctually attended to.

☞ Rags will be bought or taken in exchange for books at the usual prices.

Pittsburgh, July 11, 1817. 2awtf

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

Just recived, & for se by the subscribers

20,000 lbs. wt. of New Orleans

SUGAR,

OF A PRIME QUALITY.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN.

C. J. Boerstler

MAKES known to his acquaintances and the public generally throughout the Western country, that he transacts business on COMMISSION in the city of New-Orleans. His counting-house is in Paulding's Row, near Mr. Benjamin Morgan's.

New-Orleans, Aug. 1, 1817——6

THE HARMONY INSTITUTE

And Seminary for the education of young Ladies,

WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT

The subscriber very respectfully lays before his friends and the public, the following exposition of the principles, on which this Institution will be conducted.

IN THIS SEMINARY WILL BE TAUGHT

1. ALL the branches of a useful English education, comprising reading, writing, grammra, arithmetic, history, natural history, geographar and the use of the Globes.
2. The Fine Arts, including Botanical and Landscape drawing, the Figure, Vocal and Instrumental music, Sewing and embroidering.
3. The German and French languages.

In the endeavor to cultivate the mind with Science, the amendment of the heart will be particularly regarded, as being the only sure medium of rendering intellectual attainments, useful and profitable, as well as ornamental.

To obtain an object so important to the happiness of parents, the future usefulness and respectability of their children, and the welfare od society; the highest respect will be inculcate for the Holy Scriptures, of which a select portion shall be read every day in the public hall.

It is confidently believed that for the acquisition of a liberal education by young ladies—suitable characters have been provided, who will take pleasure in performing their several duties.

Mr. ECKSTEIN of Philadelphia, Professor of the Arts, and an Academician of the Pennsylvania Academy, has accepted the office of principle teacher He will be assisted by ladies of competent qualifications, who will superintend the conduct and behaviour of the pupils.

To those already acquainted with the town of Harmony, little need be said, it is situate in a healthy and agreeable country, twenty five miles from Pittsburgh Retired from the bustle of cities and large towns, the young ladies will have the more liesure for the prosecution of their studies.

Tuition, Boarding, Washing, Books and Stationary, will be furnished for *one hundred and fifty dollars* per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Beside quarterly examinations there will be a public one every year, of which, timely notice will be given to parents and all who take pleasure in the education of the female mind, in he principles of virtue and solid accomplishments.

Parents or Guardians who may be willing to embrace the opportunities offered by this institution, will please to apply to the subscriber.

JACOB SCHNEE, *President Harmony Institute.*

Harmony, Aug. 92, 1817.

Was found in Liberty Street,

on Tuesday the 11th inst. a POCKET BOOK containing some Bank Notes and other papers The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take it.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Bayard'stown, November 12, 1817.

Williamson & T. Mayfield's Patent Self-acting Shutter Fasteners.

A constant supply wholesale and retail, may be had on application to the Agents,

HUGHES & TOMKINS,

At their HARDWARE STORE No. 150, Market street Baltimore.

THE Patentees recommend (with a confidence strengthened by the approbation of many respectable Architects and others) this new, neat and uselul Fastener; and feel no hesitation in anthorising their agents to assure all such purchasers (if any) as shall not find ihe article to answer their just expectations on applying it to use, that the money will be promptly returned on a similar return of the Fasteners.

It has decidedly an advantage over the former method of window fastening: being incomparably more elegant, affording greater security to the window when closed, and by its certainty of self-acting, securing back the shutter when pushed open or blown back by the wind, and is cheaper and better than the old method

*** To those of the trade who purchase to sell again, the usual liberal disconnt will be allowed. The establishment is in its infancy, and with limited capital—therefore all orders must be accompanied with the cash.

October 18th, 1817.——e09

INDIA AND DOMESTIC MUSLINS.

Ormsby and Doane

Have Just Received and Offer For Sale,

BY THE BALE OR PIECE,

2 bales India Muslins, (Chowdigrys and Baftas,)
2 bales Domestic Grey Shirting, 4-4,

ALSO,

A few boxes Boston Axes.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1817.

SHAW AND BOURKE, House & Sign Painters and Glaziers.

ARCHIBALD SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has associated with John Bourke in the House and Sign Painting & Glazing, at the corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, where they will strictly attend to any orders they may be favoured with, and engage to execute any thing in their line, in the neatest and best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

GRANVILLE NOTES

RECEIVED AT PAR FOR GOODS

J. & R. GILLAND will receive the above Notes, at their Store, corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 28th, 1817. tf

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers have just received at their Store

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABL

DRY GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, wholesale and retail the lowest reduced prices,

—ALSO—

ROLLED IRON by the ton,
TEA, COFFEE, etc.
FRESH BUTTER, in kegs and bbls,
PEARL ASH, etc. etc.

THOMAS G. LEA & Co

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1817——tf

WHEAT. 100 CENTS

HALF CASH (FOR A SHORT TIME)

FOR good Merchantable WHEAT, will given at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

October 18, 1817.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM S. VERNON

INFORMS his friends and the public, that has associated MARTIN BLAKE and EDMUND LEWIS (formerly of Boston) with him in COMMISSION BUSINESS, and that in future it will be conducted under the firm of

VERNON, BLAKE, & CO

who will execute all orders with promptitude and punctuality.

☞ CASH advanced on goods consigned for sale and goods stored and forwarded on commission.

Louisville, May 31, 1817.

Falls of Ohio. 1awtf.

Copperas OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

MANUFACTURED in Pittsburgh, can be had at all times, either by the keg or ton lower than it can be brought over the mountains

BOSLER & CO.

PittsburghJune6, 1817. tf

HATTERS FUR.

G. T. Beyer & Co.

Wood, Between Third and Fourth streets

Have just received an invoice of *HATTERS' FUR,*

Among which are the following—

Grey carroted and best Grey, raw Coney wool,
Ditto Black, Blue and White best Russia Hare's Fur.

Which they offer for sale, either for cash or approved country paper, on the most liberal terms

Pittsbg. August 29, 1817

PATENT *Compound Anti Attritio or Antidote,*

To Prevent Friction & Wear and Tear,

OF Nail Works, Steam Engines, Shipping, and Boats, whether in building, in use, or laid up; Coaches and Carriages, which will, with one Priming, in good boxes, run 1000 miles, and machinery of every description, whether in wood, iron, steel, or brass, to which one priming in most cases will be equal to fifty applications of the articles in general use, as well for preserving, as saving of time and labor.

TO THE HOSE OF ENGINES.

A good coat put on the inside leather, before closed, will render the leather impervious to the internal water, and make the Hose soft and pliable a matter of no small moment to the gentlemen who are so liberal in their attention.

This Patent Composition will keep its virtue in all climes and seasons. The Patentee has the confidence that when its advantages are known, by experience, it will claim the attention and use of the whole of the United States. He is, therefore, willing to dispose of state or district rights. Good allowance to those who sell again.

Sold in boxes, at 25, 50, 100, 150, 250, and 500 cents each—or by the pound, where large quantities are wanted.

As the various directions for the use of this Compound Anti Attritio, are too lengthy for newspaper publication, the printed particulars will be given with each box, by

EDWARD MOTT,

Paint and Color Manufacturer, No. 2, Cherry street, North Third street, Philadelphia, PATENTEE,

*** The Editors of the Freeman's Journal, will insert the above twice a week for one month.

The Editor of the Aurora will insert the above for one month, in his Country Paper.

The following Editors will insert the above twice a week for one month, and when the same shall be in their respective papers, to forward a paper to E. Mott, Philadelphia, to whom they will forward their accounts to settlement:—The National Intelligencer, City of Washington—Commercial Advertiser, New York—Centinel, Boston—Federal Republican, Baltimore—Gazette, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 23—2aw1m.

ORMSBY & DOANE.

HAVE FOR SALE,

150 bbls. Rectified Lake Salt.

Aquantity of Soal and Upper Leather
Saddlers Leather
New-Orleans Sugar
Whiskey
Mess Pork in half barrels
Bacon Hams Just smoked
Venison Hams
Tobacco
Iron and Castings
Cut Tacks, Sprigs and Screws, very low, &c.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1817.